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ESTABLISHED 1857.



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All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 5TH, 1912.

In an accurate or even a fairly approximate computation could be made of the losses to British trade and commerce during the past year caused through strikes and lockouts of workmen, the total would be amazing. Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND in his address last month to the shareholders of the P. and O. Company mentioned that the Company's "immediate losses," through having steamers held up in the month of August in consequence of the strike of railway men and dockers, amounted to £35,000. A rough calculation of the total loss suffered by the whole of the shipping companies by this strike gives alone an appalling figure, which is enormously increased when we think of the disastrous effects that interruption of communications must have caused to the general trade and industry of the entire country. There was throughout the year a constant succession of strikes and lockouts. Early in the year the printing trade suffered by a widespread strike of compositors, and as far back as February last there was an effort to bring about a general strike of men employed on the railways, but it did not extend beyond the North-Eastern Company's system and then fizzled out in a single day. Next came labour disturbances in the Welsh coal districts, and just before the Coronation there was much talk of a general strike of seamen, which, however, did not take place till a few months later. Concessions to the seamen settled the dispute several of the

principal ports, but strikes of dockers and carters seriously hampered the transport trade in June, July and August. Then there was a threatened national strike of coal miners for a minimum wage, and this again has been followed by strikes and lockouts in the Lancashire cotton trade. Apart altogether from the immediate losses these disturbances have caused, the industries and enterprises affected have in the result been seriously taxed by the concessions made to the men. The general statement that the purchasing power of money has so greatly increased of late years would seem to cover the cause of the trouble in the majority of cases, and that being so, it is important to inquire whether a permanent solution is reached by conceding an increase of wages. Take the case of the railways. The statistics for 1910 show that even though there was an increase in receipts, the dividends on ordinary and preferred capital still averaged only about 3½ per cent. per annum. A few months ago, as a direct consequence of the unrest among the railway men, most of the great railway companies made concessions which added seriously to their wages bills. In the case of the London and North-Western the concessions represented an increase of £9,000 a year, and in that of the Great Western the estimated annual cost was £56,000 rising to £78,000. Railway dividends would vanish absolutely if the earning powers of the railways were not increased, and so the Government gave an assurance to the railway companies that they will propose to Parliament next session legislation providing that an increase in the cost of labour due to the improvement of conditions for the staff would be a valid justification for a reasonable general increase of charges within the legal limits, if challenged under the Act of 1894. We observe by the latest mail papers that all the railway companies recently had under consideration a proposal to increase passenger fares from January 1st to the extent of from 5 to 12½ per cent. on week-end fares, excursion, commercial travellers' tickets, etc., but not on ordinary fares. Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND mentioned that the Port Trust of London had shown an example (to the shipping companies) presumably by raising its charge against all ships by a considerable amount. In all these industrial disturbances which result in increased pay to the men or a shortening of the hours of labour, the consequence must be a rise in the cost of the products manufactured. Thus in the end the higher wages obtained will not, under the new conditions, have greater purchasing power than the smaller wages paid when commodities were cheaper. The standard of living is constantly rising, and since cheapness is an important factor in trade competition, the rising cost of manufactured articles in Great Britain must tend to seriously menace her commercial supremacy.

The Mail Tables for 1912 are now procurable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office. In the Shanghai Golf Club Championship J. B. Ferrier, last year's champion, beat his brother, F. Ferrier, by six and four to play. A London paper mentioning last month that the office of Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, which became vacant owing to the sudden death of Mr. Warren Barnes, was about to be filled, said: "The appointment sought after and the claims of numerous officials had to be considered."

Inspector Kerr yesterday prosecuted a man for the larceny of a sum of money from the person, and for having in his possession an offensive weapon. The defendant was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and 24 strokes for the first offence, and 14 days' imprisonment for the second.

The triennial election of two members of the Sanitary Board is due to take place next week. Dr. Fitzwilliams, we understand, will stand again; and we learn that Mr. F. B. L. Shellen has consented to be nominated. Mr. Shellen Hooper, who has been asked by friends to come forward again, declines.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in a recent circular, state that a shipment of gold—about £125,000—has been made from China. This is not believed to be a banking operation. It is most likely that the dynasty is taking the precaution of placing a portion of its treasure beyond the reach of interference.

Lecturing at the Guildhall, London, on his expedition to the South Pole, Sir Ernest Shackleton paid a tribute to the 10 Manchurian ponies which accompanied the expedition. Only four, he said, survived the expedition, and they were all dead now. Had it not been for the pluck, grit, and determination of the ponies the expedition to the South would have been much shorter than it was.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir Edgar Bruce Haig, Baronet, Commissioner of Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, his Majesty's Royal Licence and authority to accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Second Grade of the Order of the Double Dragon, conferred upon him by his Majesty the Emperor of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

The Bankers' Magazine for December has an appreciative notice of the services of Mr. A. M. Townsend on his retirement from the position of London Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The article calls particular attention to the good work Mr. Townsend did when in New York and the usefulness of his advice to both the Treasury and Finance in the Far East, and the War Department on the acquisition of the Philippines.

A man committed suicide at Yunnan on Wednesday last under somewhat peculiar circumstances. His neighbours suspected that he was a fanatic, and informed the police. When the officers called to have a look at him, they found that he had barricaded himself in one of the rooms. He told them he would let them in if they would wait for a little while. The police, however, smashed in the door, and discovered that he had cut his throat, completely severing the windpipe. He died about a minute after the police entered.

In the International Court at Bangkok recently Mr. R. D. Atkinson applied to the Court on behalf of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for directions regarding the sum of £120,000 now lying in the bank in the name of the Siam Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. The Court made an order that the money should remain in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and not be paid out without an order of the Court. It was open to both parties to agree together with regard to the payment of the said bills.

According to a recent Belgian Consular report from Batavia, there are excellent openings in the Netherlands East Indies for cement, especially in view of the construction of a harbour at Surabaya and the enlargement of the harbours at Samarang, Macassar, and Tandjong Priok. There was no less than 77 per cent. more cement used in 1910 than in the preceding year. After the Netherlands, Germany is by far the largest exporter of cement to the Netherlands East Indies. Many of the contract firms stipulate that the cement must contain from 2½ to 6 per cent. of oxide of iron, so that the material may be rendered damp proof.

HONGKONG'S LATEST INDUSTRY.

Within the past month a new enterprise has been commenced in Hongkong and bids fair to command a fair degree of success. It is the Hongkong Lard and Meat Factory, which has been started purely in the interests of the Philippine lard trade. Hitherto lard of an uncertain quality has been imported into the islands from the China coast, and as the authorities there are not negligent in the carrying out of the pure food laws it followed that there was considerable interruption in the importation. The Manila health authorities endeavoured to see what could be done towards ensuring the supply of a pure article, and their representative, Mr. Chandler, consulted with the Hongkong authorities in the early part of last year. Mr. Chandler impressed upon the local authorities the necessity for a guaranteed pure lard before it could be admitted into the Philippines, and as existing conditions did not give such a result, the only solution of the difficulty was to build a factory which would produce an article that would comply with the pure food laws. A number of Chinese, at the head of whom was Mr. Lau Mok Lin, of the Cheong Lee firm in Queen's Road Central, undertook the enterprise, and, after consultation with Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Head of the Sanitary Department, they bought a site at Kennedytown near the slaughter house. The ground did not lend itself to building, but the company having agreed to contribute towards the cost, the Government have diverted the nullah which permits of a good roadway being laid leading towards Pokfulam. Two neat buildings have been erected on the slope of the hill. They are about 70 feet in length and 30 feet wide, and are eminently adapted for the purpose of the factory. The plant for making the lard is very simple, but it has been carefully selected. Cleanliness is the first consideration, and it is carried out from the first operation to the last. Our representative paid a visit to the place yesterday and was given an opportunity of seeing all that the company claim in respect of purity of manufacture. The utensils are clean, the building is well arranged, and the men take pains with their work. But this is not the only guarantee of purity. There is a daily inspection carried out by Dr. Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, and no lard can be turned out for which there is not a certificate granted by the sanitary inspector on duty. The lard is intended for the Philippine market, and the fact that it complies with the conditions imposed by the insular authorities indicates how thoroughly the company have equipped their factory. Only one of the buildings is in use at present, but when the other is completed it is estimated that the factory will be able to turn out 30 tons of lard per day, each tin containing 3½ pounds. When the pork market improves this output can be considerably increased, but at present there is a difficulty in getting a good class of pigs. The lard is made from pure fat and has a good flavour, so that under favourable conditions the company should meet with success.

HER EYES AND COMPLEXION. Should also to every woman's charm. PINK-LETS clear the skin of pimples and blemishes, dispel Constipation, give the bright eye of health. Tiny but thorough. As gentle as nature. Of Chemists, or post free for 60 cents, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84, Seachoon Road, Shanghai.

TELEGRAMS.

THE REVOLUTION.

(FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

THE NEW CHINESE CABINET.

Shanghai, January 4th.

The new Cabinet of the Republic has been formed as under:—

Wong Hing	Minister for the Army.
Cheung Chok Pm	Asst. do.
Wong Chung Yee	Minister for the Navy.
Tong Hing Wing	Asst. do.
Wu Ting Fung	Minister for Justice.
Lu Chi Yee	Asst. do.
Chau Kam To	Minister of Finance.
Wong Hung Yau	Asst. do.
Wong Chung Wai	Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Ngai San Cho	Asst. do.
Ching Tak Chuan	Minister for Internal Affairs.
Cheung Ku Ching	Asst. do.
Choi Yuen Pui	Minister for Education.
King Yu Yat	Asst. do.
Cheung Hui	Minister for Industry.
Ma Kwan Mo	Asst. do.
Pong Shau Chin	Min. for Communications.
Yu Yau Yam	Asst. do.

General Li Yuen Hing has been elected as Vice-President.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

It is reported from Harbin that the Commander of the troops at Zhikhi has received 100,000 taels to prepare a residence for the Chinese Emperor and family.

TURKISH POLITICS.

Constantinople telegrams state that the new Cabinet met this morning, and a stormy sitting followed. The Grand Vizier insisted upon the modification of the Constitution by which it is proposed to give the Sultan unrestricted power to dissolve Parliament, and was constantly interrupted.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, January 4th. Reuter's correspondent at Teheran reports that the execution of Sikatullah, who was a high ecclesiastic, has perturbed the Cabinet, which is afraid of the effect upon the people.

SHIPPING AMALGAMATION.

London, January 4th. It is announced that the New Zealand Shipping Company has amalgamated with the Federal Steam Navigation Company.

THE PRIZE RING.

London, January 4th. Sydney telegrams state that the Johnson-McVea fight has been arranged to take place at Paris on the night that the Grand Prix is run.

OBITUARY.

London, January 4th. The American Admiral Evans, known as "Fighting Bob," is dead.

ITALY'S FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

London, January 4th. A telegram from Rome states that the principal sources of revenue in the last half of 1911 show an increase of 30,625,000 lire. The Tribune remarks that the financial resources of Italy are capable of withstanding every adverse occurrence in a marvellous way.

IRISH HOME RULE.

London, January 4th. The Ulster Unionist Council has issued a manifesto to the effect that a provisional Government will be constituted in Ulster in the event of Home Rule being granted, and that the most extreme measures will be resorted to in defence of Ulster loyalists.

ALLOCATION TO SINKING FUND.

London, January 4th. Consols are quoted at 77½, having hardened owing to the announcement that three millions sterling has been allotted to the sinking fund for 1911-1912.

THE RACE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

London, January 4th. Reuter's correspondent at Washington wires that President Taft indicated to visitors at the White House that he did not intend to withdraw from the race for the Presidential nomination in favour of Col. Roosevelt. He said nothing but death would keep him out of the fight now. The last sentence apparently refers to the attack by Col. Roosevelt on the arbitration treaties.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

LAWN TENNIS.

THE DAVIS CUP.

London, January 4th. Christchurch telegrams state that in the contests for the Davis Cup Brooks defeated McLaughlin 6-4, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. Houth had a walk-over from Wright, who was indisposed. Larned has strained a tendon.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

London, January 4th. Reuter's correspondent at Adelaide reports that the Premier, Mr. Vorrain, has obtained the dissolution of Parliament owing to the refusal of the Council to pass certain Government measures. The Opposition approves of an appeal to the country.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

London, January 4th. Sir George Askwith has had long separate conferences with the masters and men involved in the lockout in connection with the cotton dispute. The conferences were held in neighbouring rooms.

BADEN-POWELL'S TOUR.

London, January 4th. Maj. General Baden-Powell had a splendid send off this afternoon at Southampton, whence he sailed for the West Indies, United States and Canada. He will travel thence to Australasia and South Africa to further the Boy Scout movement. A mass of Boy Scouts lined the quays as the ship sailed.

THE KING IN INDIA.

London, January 4th. A Calcutta telegram states that the King and Queen attended the races, which drew the largest and most enthusiastic attendance ever seen on the course. The King's Cup was won by Mr. Galstaun's "Brogue."

AUSTRALIAN AVIATION.

London, January 4th. Reuter's correspondent at Sydney wires that an aviation school has been opened, that the first Australian pilot, has made flights accompanied by the Postmaster-General.

A MILITARY RIOT.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIER FIGHT.

London, January 4th. Particulars have leaked out regarding a military riot which took place on New Year's Eve at Longmoor camp. The men of a certain Scottish infantry regiment, becoming enraged at the refusal of the authorities to give them a whole holiday on New Year's Day, assembled after "lights out," smashed their huts, and stoned the officers' quarters. The officers and non-commissioned officers turned out wearing overcoats over their pyjamas. The men formed a square, and the sergeants, in attempting to break it, received bayonet wounds, and one was shot. Eventually an officer, who was a noted boxer, challenged a representative of the men to single combat. A ring was formed and in the fight which followed the officer emerged the victor. The men then returned sullenly to their huts. No arrests were made. The leaders of the riot were Scotsmen belonging to the mounted infantry contingents training at Longmoor. The sergeants who were bayoneted received only flesh wounds, but the one who was shot was seriously injured.

LATER.

An investigation of the military riot shows that there was no question of a mutiny. There was a fight between the Scottish and the Yorkshire regiments arising out of the defeat of the former in a football match. It was most desperate and lasted for twenty minutes, bricks, stones, shovels and hammers being used. The beds in the huts were broken up and used as missiles. The Welshmen sided with the Yorkshire and the Irishmen sided with the Scots. There was no shooting, but two of the men were bayoneted. Neither was there any pugilistic encounter between an officer and a private. The officers quickly quelled the outbreak. The Commandant describes the affair as a "rag."

HONGKONG CLUB BOYS' REVOLT.

Trouble has arisen among the boys at the Hongkong Club over the wearing of a new uniform. Five of their number appeared at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon charged with having disobeyed lawful orders, it being stated that they had declined to wear the new uniform and the gloves upon which the management had insisted. The case was not completed, and the boys were remanded in goal until to-day, bail being fixed at \$50 each. The uniform consists of a white Chinese waistcoat with gilt buttons, worn over the blue gown.

THE REVOLUTION.

THE POSITION AT HANKOW.

THE PRICE OF PATRIOTISM.

A long telegram was received at Shanghai last week from General Li at Hankow in which the commander stated that the whole of the Imperialist troops were willing to come over to his side for the sum of \$20 per head. The total number of Imperialist troops is about 30,000. The telegram also stated that messengers had been despatched from Yunnan Shih-kai asking leave for the northern troops to retreat to the Yellow River. This General Li states he refused unless the men laid down rifles and ammunition. The condition was refused. The main difficulty with the troops is the question of the officers. In former negotiations of a similar nature the price demanded by the Imperialist soldiers was given out to be \$30 per head.—Shanghai Mercu.

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS BY "GENERAL."

ROBERT LEA.

Some remarkable statements are reported in the China Press (Shanghai) as having been made to a representative of that paper by General Li Hsiang-shan, who says he is Chief of Staff of the Revolutionary Army. He makes the following extract:—

"How long have you been connected with the revolutionary movement in China?" he was asked.

"For about twelve years."

"What is your official capacity?"

"I am Chief of the General Staff."

"What will be your duties in that capacity?"

"The usual duties of a chief of staff."

"What will you direct all the military operations of the Revolutionary Army, including those of General Li Yuan Hing?" was suggested.

"No, I don't expect to interfere with General Li's operations. Of course a chief of staff is simply the means of transmitting orders from the president to the army."

"Then you are assuming that Dr. Sun Yat Sen will be the president of the Chinese Republic?"

"To be sure. While we were in London we received a telegram from del-gat representing fourteen provinces asking him to come out here and assume the presidency. We did not want to leave at that time, for we were very busy, but started for China at once. We had a lot of trouble in London to prevent intervention, but that danger is all passed now. There has been a lot of unnecessary talk out here about intervention. That question was settled a long time ago, and there is no danger of it now."

"Did you discuss the matter with Sir Edward Grey and other European diplomats?"

"Yes, certainly."

"Then you had a diplomatic mission from the Revolutionary party?"

"No, they are my personal friends and came to call on me when I was in London. Lord Roberts called on me there. They had read my book, 'The Value of Education.' The book, by the way, has been translated into Japanese, has been on the market only a month and has run through 24 editions, making 84,000 copies."

"Were you surprised at the outbreak of the Revolution at this time?"

"Yes. It should not have been started for another six months."

"How can you act as chief of the staff of the revolutionary army when you are an American citizen?"

"That has been arranged. A number of American generals are coming out to help us."

"That is very surprising, that generals of the United States Army should be allowed to take part in a fighting like this."

"Then I suppose you would be surprised to know that English generals are coming out to help us?"

"I can't divulge that, but they will be here."

"Have you met the revolutionary leaders since your arrival here?"

"All of them."

"Including Dr. Wu Ting-fang?"

"No, I haven't seen Dr. Wu. I intended to go out this afternoon, but haven't had time."

"Who were the leaders?"

"I can't remember their names. I have a very poor memory for names."

"Who were the Japanese who came here with you and Dr. Sun Yat Sen?"

"I don't know. There were about 75 Chinese and Japanese who met us at Hongkong. Some of them were Japanese newspaper men who had come there to meet me and interview me and others were Japanese who came to meet Dr. Sun. There were also some Chinese, but the majority of those who accompanied us were Japanese. I can't remember the names of any of them but Mr. Lee, who translated my book into Japanese."

"Were you and Dr. Sun satisfied with the reception you have received at the Chinese ports?"

"Perfectly satisfied. They sent two cruisers to meet us from Canton and they sent out four more from here, but we got to Woosung eight hours before we were expected and the cruisers with several thousand men stood around and were unable to find us. Arrangements had also been made to fire a salute of twenty-one guns from the Woosung forts."

"What is the significance of the salute of twenty-one guns?"

"That is the presidential salute, in honour of Dr. Sun Yat Sen."

"When did you get your title of General?"

"I was commander of four divisions, organized by myself for the rescue of the Emperor Kwang Shu eleven years ago."

"Where was the army organized?"

"Chiefly in the South and commanded by American officers. I was later commander of Chinese troops in America."

"What connection have you with the American army?"

"My military books are used in the examinations at West Point and Annapolis."

"But what official connection have you?"

"I have no official connection. That idea is erroneous."

MURDER AT LYCEUM.

A particularly shocking murder took place at Lyceum on Monday last, the victim being an old woman 73 years of age. The matter was reported to the police by a relative of the old woman, who, when the police arrived at her residence, found her lying in one of the rooms with her head almost severed from her body. A chopper was found a couple of yards away. The house was ransacked, but there was nothing to show whether the crime was perpetrated by one or more persons. The murder was not reported to the Kowloon City police until 24 hours had elapsed, so that the murderer had ample time in which to cover his tracks. Dr. Siegel, a Berlin bacteriologist, claims to have discovered the microbe which produces foot-and-mouth disease—a task to which the Prussian Government has been devoting its energies for the past 18 months.

THE DURBAR.

(Continued from Page 1.)
Purple robe, a surcoat of purple, with white satin breeches and silk stockings, the collar of the Order of the Star of India. On his brow was the Imperial Crown, consisting of a band of diamonds, studded with four large emeralds and four large sapphires. Above this band were four crosses *pates* with ruby centres, alternated by four fleurs-de-lis with emerald centres. From these sprang eight diamond arches, supporting the orb, or Cross, in diamonds, with a large square emerald in the centre. His cap was of purple velvet, turned up with ermine. The dress of the Queen Empress was of white satin, embroidered with a design of gold roses, thistles and shamrocks, with a border of lotus flowers. The Star of India was embroidered in front of the dress and the robes were of purple velvet, trimmed with an ermine border and gold braid. Her orders were the Garter and the Crown of India, and a diamond and emerald diadem glittered on her exquisitely fair hair. Diamonds and emeralds encircled her neck. Before seating themselves Their Imperial Majesties bowed graciously to the right and to the left, in response to the renewed plaudits that rang through the amphitheatre.

THE DURBAR OPENED.
Sir Henry McMahon, the Master of the Ceremonies, now approached the Sovereign and craved leave to open the Durbar. His Imperial Majesty having intimated his assent the clarion notes of the trumpets rang out again and a great roll of drums went up from the Massed Bands. The Durbar was now open. The King Emperor having announced his intention of addressing the assembly, rose, and taking a roll of manuscript prepared to deliver the message that all India has been waiting with an eager expectancy to receive. He stood, a slight figure, full of dignity and firmness, yet without there was that air of intimacy and personal charm which King George the Fifth infuses into the most stately ceremony. His crown shone with many faceted gems, his robes swept back from his shoulders in rich purple folds, the emblems of the most cherished Order of chivalry in Christendom, the Garter, snatched the sun's rays and gave them back in full measure. Beside him stood the Queen Empress, a regal figure of ineffable splendour and power, her exquisite fairness seeming the embodiment of the spirit of western womanhood illuminating the Orient. Bearded native officers, impassive of mien, their breasts aglow with the colors of many flags, their embroidered coats and turbans stiff with gold held aloft the eastern emblems of royalty, the fringed *chhatris*, the *moorcha* of peacock's feathers, the *suraj* and the *chouri* of flashy yak's tails, or firmly grasped golden maces surmounted by the English symbol of sovereignty, the Crown. On the right of His Imperial Majesty, and a little to the rear, stood the great servant of the Crown to whom the King Emperor has entrusted the governance of his Indian peoples, and who has already earned their confidence behind the scenes of his fascinating page of officers of his household, and the Staffs. Facing him were twelve thousand of the elect of the Indian Empire—the chosen officers who are responsible under the Crown, for the good government of a fifth of the human race, the Feudatories and Chiefs to whom Providence has committed the care of seventy millions of people, a large company of English ladies and of bright eyed Indian women behind the veil. The troops stood silently to arms; the hum of the Simsbury's Mound thought, if we could only know how much easier the task of the governance of India would be.

KING EMPEROR'S SPEECH.
The almost painful silence was broken by the first words of the Imperial Message. Full, rich, resonant, they gripped his audience instantly and held it enraptured. The King Emperor is one of the finest speakers of the English language, yet never has his wonderful voice carried further than when, in the simple and direct words of his speech, charged with such vibrant earnestness and sympathy, His Majesty spoke as follows:—

It is with genuine feelings of thankfulness and satisfaction that I stand here to-day among you. This year has been to the Queen Empress and myself one of many great ceremonies and of an unusual, though happy, burden of toil. But in spite of time and distance, the grateful recollections of our last visit to India have drawn us again to the land which we then learned to love, and we started with bright hopes on our long journey to revisit the country in which we had already met the kindness of a home. In doing so, I have fulfilled the wish, expressed in my message of last July, to announce to you in person my Coronation, celebrated on the 22nd of June, in Westminster Abbey, when by the Grace of God the Crown of my forefathers was placed on my head with solemn form and ancient ceremony. By my presence with the Queen Empress I was also anxious to show our affection for the loyal Princes and faithful people of India and how dear to our hearts is the welfare and happiness of the Indian Empire.

It is, moreover, my desire that those who could not be present at the solemnity of the Coronation should have the opportunity of taking part in its commemoration at Delhi. It is a sincere pleasure and gratification to myself and to the Queen Empress to behold the vast assembly, and in it my Governors and trusty officers, my great Princes, the representatives of the people, and deputations from the military forces of my Indian Dominion. I shall receive in person with heartfelt satisfaction the homage and allegiance which they loyally desire to render.

I am deeply impressed with the thought that a spirit of sympathy and affectionate goodwill unites the Princes and people with me on this historic occasion. In token of these sentiments I have decided to commemorate the event of my coronation by certain marks of my special favour and consideration, and these I will later on today cause to be announced by the Governor-General to this assembly.

Finally, I rejoice to have this opportunity of renewing in my own person those assurances which have been given you by my revered predecessors of the maintenance of your rights and privileges and of my earnest concern for your welfare, peace and contentment. May the Divine favour of Providence watch over my people and assist me in my utmost endeavour to promote their happiness and prosperity.

To all present, Feudatories and subjects, I tender my loving greetings. The solemn tones ceased. There was a momentary pause for the Message, and the simple directness of the closing passage, spoken from the heart, had aroused emotions which struggled for expression. Then a spontaneous tribute of homage, the assembly rose and broke into a volume of cheering again and again renewed.

CEREMONY OF HOMAGE.
Now commenced the ceremony of the homage, the formal public acknowledgment of allegiance. His Excellency the Governor-General approached the Throne, bowed, drew nearer, bowed again, then finally advanced, made deep obeisance and returned to his seat. He was followed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the ordinary members of the Governor-General's Executive Council in a body. Then came the Ruling Chiefs in political relations with the Government of India and the Agents to the Governor-General and Residents in the territorial order. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, distinguished as usual by the Spartan severity of his attire, was in the front of the procession, followed by the Maharajah of Mysore and H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir. Rajputana led the Maharajah of Sikkim and Bhutan. Followed the representative of British India, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bengal, and all the members of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. His Excellency the Governor of Madras was succeeded by his Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs in political relations with the Governor of Madras and the Provincial Representatives of Madras and this precedent was followed throughout the Homage. It was a very long ceremony, lasting nearly an hour, for the introduction of the new feature which is the distinguishing note of this Durbar, the formal and distinct place of the representatives of British India, both of the State Entry where they received Their Imperial Majesties, on the right, and at the Durbar where they joined in the homage, protracted the proceedings. It gave us space, however, to ponder on the significance of His Imperial Majesty's message, and the interval was bridged by the playing of Schubert's "Ave Maria" and other soft music by the Massed Bands. Owing to the length of the proceedings the attention of the spectators, even immediately in front of the Shamiana, was apt to wander from the constant stream of dignitaries to perform their homage, but at intervals of bursts of cheers and clapping showed that the crowd recognised and appreciated the reason bowing to the King Emperor. The Begum of Bhopal and those Princes who have not yet grown up were signalled out for special marks of the spectators' favour, and the many sporting friends of the Jam Sahib gave him a noisy greeting. The homage over, the way was made clear for the crowning moment of the Durbar.

BEFORE THE THRONE.
The King Emperor and the Queen Empress rose slowly from their seats and moved in procession from the Durbar Shamiana to the Royal Pavilion. Hand in hand they advanced along the broad open walk. Indian officers carrying golden maces preceded them, the scions of the noblest houses in Hindustan bore their flowing trains, more Native Officers raised aloft the oriental insignia of sovereignty. His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge followed, with the Minister in attendance, Lord Crewe, His Highness the Duke of Teck, and the Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Devonshire, then after an interval, the other members of the suite. A quiver went round the amphitheatre as the vast audience sprang to its feet, and whilst the massed bands thundered out the strains of Frederick Cliffe's specially composed Coronation March, watched with strained eyes the regal procession, the embodiment of stately dignity, tread slowly the path to the Royal Pavilion and ascend the steps to the Thrones. On the topmost tier of the triple platform stood the Thrones. On the next platform were placed the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, Lord Crewe, the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess of Shaftesbury and the Honourable Venetia Baring. Lord and Lady Hardinge on the right, the others on the left, with the pages grouped around the Thrones. The Staffs had place on the next lowest platform. So were the King Emperor and Queen Empress seen of the people, facing the immense concourse on the Mound, wearing their flashing Crowns, robed in their Coronation Robes, surrounded by the Eastern and Western emblems of royalty, attended by the Imperial and constitutional Ministers of State, yet high above all. Something of the real significance of the moment seemed to dawn on these slow-witted if sturdy men of the North. They broke into a hoarse roar of acclamation, again and again renewed, before Their Imperial Majesties were seated.

What was signified by the presence here of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor of India, monarch of the mightiest empire the world has ever seen, an Empire won by the sword may be, but held by the steady, unflinching pursuit of peace, tolerance and progress? But the other day the King received in the ancient Abbey of Westminster the homage of his own people, and of the Daughter Nations beyond the Seas: to-day, in the splendid capital of the Moghuls, Houses which never owned the Moghul allegiance gladly acknowledged his overlordship; States which the strongest of the Indian Kings could not break joined in the grateful act of homage. What force behind this splendid pageantry, what force was symbolised in the quiet, dignified figure receiving the acclaim of his Indian subjects? Surely none other than this—the bond of Empire is the Crown. Parliaments may come and go; Ministers are borne to high places and pass; the Throne is fixed, immutable, and carries from one generation to another the principles which have made the British Empire the marvel of the world. Step by step the British monarchy has risen, crowned itself with fortitude, with the mastery, with the largeness, until now it is broad based on the democracy. Simultaneously the Monarch has drawn unto itself those steel threads of sentiment and interest which knit the Empire into a whole and are indivisible. That is the relation of the Crown to the Empire. To India, in special degree, the Crown is the emblem of unity. The King Emperor rules a united India, an India so united that we can discern the seeds of nationality in these varied peoples and creeds: from Comorin to Peshawar and Karachi to

Mandlay runs his writ. To India the Crown is the guarantee of stability, of fixity of purpose and continuity of policy in an administration of bewildering change. To India the Crown is the pledge of tolerance and liberality, the principles Queen Victoria wove into her Proclamation have passed unchanged to her son and grandson. To each of the estates represented in the amphitheatre today, the Crown stood as a special protector: to the Princes of their traditional rights and privileges; to the middle classes whose growing influence is the natural outcome of Indian polity, of equality of opportunity; to the proletariat, of sympathy. The unity of Empire centres in the Crown: the unity of India is enshrined in the Crown: the fact of the crowned King announcing his coronation in person to his Indian people was a declaration of the oneness of India with the far-flung dominions under the Crown.

THE PROCLAMATION.
This high Imperial note was echoed in the succeeding ceremonial. The Massed Bands sounded a summons to the Heralds, a resonant, clamorous insistent call of silver trumpets and muffled drums. The Heralds obeyed. From their posts without the amphitheatre they responded with a flourish of trumpets. Advancing up the steps, again the clarion notes rang out whilst the golden standards and gleaming instruments of the twenty-four trumpeters, English and Indian in equal proportion, formed a vivid splatter of colour on the plain. Then dividing into two single ranks, the trumpeters trotted round the arena, re-united in the centre, round, formed rank before the Thrones and blew a third and final fanfare. Commanded to read the Royal Proclamation announcing the solemnity of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation in London on June 22nd, Brigadier-General Peyton, the Herald-in-Chief, a splendid figure on a great horse, his tabard stiff with gold and blazoned with the arms of his Sovereign, made known to all in far-reaching stentorian tones the solemn rite at Westminster, a message couched in the sonorous archaic English of the College of Heralds: The Assistant Herald, the Hon. Malik Umar Hyat Khan, C.I.E., repeated the proclamation in liquid Urdu.

THE CORONATION ROBES.
His Imperial Majesty had now accomplished the main purpose of his visit—he had made known, in person, to his Indian subjects his Coronation in the Mother City. To mark this climax of the Royal visit the Massed Bands again crashed out the familiar strains of the National Anthem, the troops presented arms, and all stood silently, respectfully. Barely had the last bars of the Anthem died down than, Boom! From the steel throats of a six gun Battery broke out the first stages of a Royal Salute of a hundred and one guns. Thrice whilst the salvos were rending the air from three points outside the arena, the Gunners paused in their tasks, whilst the honour of saluting the King Emperor was taken up by the troops. The *feu de joie* broke into sound at the entrance to the arena, died to the faintest whisper as it ran in spits of fire along the line to the King's Camp, then rippled back, first like a purring brook, growing stronger and stronger until it crashed out like an angry sea on the Chesil Beach. The guns sank into inaction: the troops stood at ease. A fresh phase of the Durbar was now begun.

Once more the clarions to their lips and voices raised a silver blast. His Excellency the Governor-General advanced to "make such an announcement as His Imperial Majesty may command." This was the Durbar, the secret of which had been so well kept, and somewhat irrational expectation based upon it. Facing the distant Spectators' Mound as he had perforce to do, Lord Hardinge was audible only to those in the immediate vicinity as he read this notification:—

To all to whom these presents may come: By the Command of His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, I, his Governor-General, do hereby declare and notify the grants, concessions, reliefs and benefactions which His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow upon this glorious and memorable occasion.

Humbly and dutifully submissive to His Most Gracious Majesty's will and pleasure, the Government of India have resolved, with the approval of His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State, to acknowledge the predominant claims of educational advancement upon the resources of the Indian Empire, and have decided, in recognition of a very commendable demand, to devote themselves to making education in India as accessible and wide as possible. With this purpose they propose to devote at once fifty lakhs to the promotion of truly popular education, and it is the firm intention of Government to add to the grant now announced further grants in future years on a generous scale.

Graciously recognising the signal and faithful services of his forces by land and sea, the King Emperor has charged me to announce the award of half a month's pay of rank to all non-commissioned officers and men and reservists, both of his British Army in India and his Indian Army, to the equivalent ranks of the Royal Indian Marine, and to all permanent employees of departmental or non-combatant establishments paid from the military estimates, whose pay may not exceed the sum of fifty rupees monthly.

Furthermore, His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain: That from henceforth the loyal Native officers, men and reservists of His Indian Army shall be eligible for the grant of the Victoria Cross for Valour.

That membership of the Order of British India shall be increased during the decade following this His Imperial Majesty's Coronation Durbar by fifty-two appointments in the first class, and that in mark of these historic ceremonies fifteen new appointments in the second class shall forthwith be made: That from henceforth Indian Officers of the Frontier Military Corps and the Military Police shall be deemed eligible for admission to the aforesaid order; That special grants of land or assignments or remissions of land revenue, as the case may be, shall now be conferred on certain Native officers of His Imperial Majesty's Indian Army who may be distinguished for long and honourable ser-

vice, and that the special allowances now assigned for three years only to the widows of deceased members of the Indian Order of Merit shall, with effect from the date of this Durbar, hereafter be continued to all such widows until death or marriage. Graciously appreciating the devoted and successful labours of his Civil Service, His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to declare the grant of half a month's pay to all permanent servants in the civil employ of Government whose pay may not exceed the sum of fifty rupees monthly.

Further, it is His Imperial Majesty's Gracious behest that all persons to whom may have been, or hereafter may be, granted the titles of Dewan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Rai Sahib or Rao Sahib, shall receive distinctive badges as a symbol of respect and honour and that on all holders present or to come of the venerable titles of Mahamahadhyaya and Shams-ul-Umar shall be conferred some annual pension for the good report of the ancient learning of India.

Moreover, in commemoration of this Durbar and as a reward for conspicuous public service, certain grants of land, free of revenue, tenable for the life of the grantees, or in the discretion of the local administration for one further life, shall be bestowed or restored in the North Western Frontier Province and in Baluchistan.

In gracious solicitude for the welfare of his Royal Indian Princes, His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to proclaim that from henceforth no *nazrana* payments shall be made upon succession to their States, and sundry debts owing to the Government by the non-judicial estates of Baluchistan and Gujarat and also by the Bhupia Chiefs of Mewar will be cancelled and remitted in whole or in part, under the orders of the Government of India.

In token of his appreciation of the Imperial Service troops, certain supernumerary appointments in the Order of British India will be made.

In the exercise of his Royal and Imperial clemency and compassion, His Most Excellent Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that certain prisoners now suffering the penalty of the law for crimes and misdemeanours shall be released from imprisonment, and that all those civil debtors now in prison whose debts may be small and due not to fraud but to real poverty shall be discharged and that their debts shall be paid.

The persons by whom and the terms and conditions on which these grants, concessions and benefactions shall be enjoyed will be hereafter declared.

GOD SAVE THE KING EMEROR.

His Excellency bowed and resumed his place in the steps to the Throne. The Heralds and trumpeters now called attention anew, and immediately upon the clamorous command of their instruments the Chief Herald rose to his full height and in ringing tones called for three cheers for the King Emperor, then three for the Queen Empress. At this invitation the pent up emotions of the hour broke bonds. The whole vast body of the audience leapt up, and roared their loyal acclaim from the heart. In deeper diapason rolled out the massed homage of the men in the King's uniform. Flags and scarves were waved frantically aloft, helmets were thrust on bayonets and twirled in the air, whilst three from eighty thousand liege throats, and three again, burst a tempest of sound which awakened the echoes in Imperial Delhi and in the Old Delhi which strewed our Indian Apian Way.

The pomp and panoply, the stately ceremonial and ordered ritual—these were the trappings of kingship. The cheers which rent the welkin were not only for the King Emperor and Queen Empress; they were for the man and the woman, called by Providence to lofty station, striving nobly to discharge its responsibilities, who had travelled six thousand miles to show their deep and abiding interest in all who are doing the Empire's work in India. This personal thought must have been present to Their Imperial Majesties for they bowed to all again and again. They stood, happy and smiling, whilst the cheering was taken up by the troops outside the amphitheatre.

The sun of the Durbar had set, but there were rich colours in the afterglow. Again His Imperial Majesty took the Queen Empress by the hand: again the regal procession was formed—so it retraced the broad path to the Shamiana whilst the Massed Bands played German's Coronation March. Then occurred the most dramatic episode of the day, for after Their Imperial Majesties had again taken their seats in the Shamiana it became evident that the ceremony was not so near its conclusion as by the official handbook it should have been. The King Emperor rose, holding in his hand a paper, from which, evidently, he was to read again, but why and to what purpose the great audience did not know. There was some bewilderment, which increased to astonishment as in a clear voice the following message was delivered:—

We are pleased to announce to our people that on the advice of our Ministers, tendered after consultation with our Governor-General-in-Council, we have decided upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient Capital of Delhi, and simultaneously, and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation, at as early a date as possible, of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant-Governorship-in-Council administering the areas of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership of Assam, with such administrative changes and redistribution of boundaries as our Governor-General-in-Council, with the approval of our Secretary of State for India-in-Council, may in due course determine.

It is our earnest desire that these changes may conduce to the better administration of India and the greater prosperity and happiness of our beloved people.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.
The scene that followed was extraordinary. Some cheered frantically; others entered into hurried conversations, criticising the innovation; others more prudently kept silent, trying to think what the great change would mean. Of one thing there is no doubt. The secret had been well kept and very few of those present knew that this announcement was to be made. It lacked, therefore, nothing of the element of surprise which is so essential to dramatic effect, and the circumstances of its delivery were as remarkable as the nature of its contents. One

WM. POWELL, LTD.

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NEW GOODS for GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

FANCY WAISTCOATS, TIES AND SOCKS TO MATCH, ETC.

FLANNEL SHIRTS (DAINTY DESIGNS).

(WITH DOUBLE CUFFS AND SOFT DETACHED COLLAR).

The "GALMAC" RAINCOAT.

[52]

GIGANTIC

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OF

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RECORDS

FROM 50 CENTS.

ROBINSONS.

[49]

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DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL,

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Supply the Highest Quality WINES, SPIRITS, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES obtainable, consistent with price.

All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of World-wide reputation.

[128]

When on the Sick-list

a man's usefulness and enjoyment of life are about nil. He feels perhaps a burden to himself and a trouble to others. The cheerfulness natural to him is sadly overcast by the depression caused by continual indisposition. The sun of Good Health lies behind a black cloud, and before the warm rays can again rejoice him, that cloud must be dispersed. If such is your experience you should

Take

steps to ensure an immediate return of health and strength. This means that you should put your digestive organs in perfect order—cleanse the liver—regulate the bowels and kidneys—purify the blood—tone up the nervous system. To effect this thoroughly and completely you should put yourself through a course of that medicine which has proved of such exceptional value in so many cases—namely

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 2s. 6d. (6 pills), 5s. 6d. (12 pills), 10s. 6d. (24 pills).

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REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO
VANCOUVER. B.C.
SEATTLE &
PORTLAND (Or.).
VIA

SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.
CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH-BILLS OF
LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

For VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND (OR.).	For MANILA.
SUVERIC ... 1912 9th Jan.	LUCERIC ... 1912 23rd Jan.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at
regular intervals.
Calling at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient
inducement offers.
The BANK LINE Steamers are of the Newest Design,
have most commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with
Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.
Special Parcel Express to America and Canadian Points.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Telephone No. 780, KING'S BUILDING, PRAYA CENTRAL.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA RAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the
Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.
S.S. "DUNFRIE" ... 3,000 tons ... to be despatched End January, 1912.
S.S. "KATANGA" ... 5,600 tons ... to follow.
And regularly thereafter.
For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—

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MANAGING AGENTS.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
DELAGOA RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.
From HONGKONG: 20th January.
From COLOMBO: 10th February, 1912.

For Rates and Further Information, apply to—
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CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO RIVER PLATE.
THE STEAMERS OF THIS SERVICE PROVIDE THE QUICKEST TRANSIT
FROM THE ORIENT TO THE ARGENTINE.

Frequent Sailings from HONGKONG connecting with the Company's Steamers
at CALCUTTA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.
From CALCUTTA:
Next Departure.
For Rates of Freight and Further Particulars, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

Peking, 31st October, 1911.

GOING HOME.

A HOLIDAY AT HOME, AND A WAY
TO GET THERE THAT'S A HOLIDAY.

WHY NOT

See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu, (the Paradise of the Pacific), of
California, of Colorado, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Francisco,
Chicago and New York.

AND THE WAY

Every "travel wise" tourist takes the deservedly famous U.S. MAIL Steamers,
of the

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Steamers of Limitless Luxury. Splendidly appointed "Homes on the Water."
Wireless Telegraphy. Submarine Fog Signals. Excellent String Orchestra.
Meals for epicures under the superintendence of caterer of International Repute.

The Cost: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities,
than by any other route. For a return ticket to London
the cost is but £120, including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco
via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE
First Class accommodations are provided for £43 to London (return ticket £74)
and to San Francisco £25. SPECIAL RATES to Officers, Army, Navy, Consular
or Civil Service, on application.

1912
KOREA ... 18,000 Tons ... Starting FRIDAY, 12th Jan., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA ... 18,000 " " " SATURDAY, 7th Jan., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA ... 27,000 " " " SATURDAY, 10th Feb., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA ... 27,000 " " " SATURDAY, 2nd March, at 1 P.M.
KOREA ... 18,000 " " " TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 1 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE
PERSIA ... 9,000 Tons ... Starting FRIDAY, 5th Jan., at 1 P.M.
CHINA ... 10,200 " " " FRIDAY, 2nd Feb., at 1 P.M.
NILE ... 11,000 " " " FRIDAY, 23rd Feb., at 1 P.M.

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KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LD. AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 5th JANUARY, 1912.
8 a.m. "FATSHAN."
10 p.m. "HONAM."
8 a.m. "HONAM."
5 p.m. "KINSHAN."

SATURDAY, 6th JANUARY, 1912.
8 a.m. "KINSHAN."
5 p.m. "FATSHAN."
5 p.m. "HONAM."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.
Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1651. S.S. "SUI AN," Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sunday at 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 7th JANUARY.

The Company's Steamship
"SUI AN,"
will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure
from Macao at 5 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday leaving at 7.30 a.m.
and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI-SANG," 457 tons.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD., AND THE
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.
Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa, by the
Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL." These vessels have superior
Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [143]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

PROJECTED HOMEWARD SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.	"DENBIGHSHIRE"	On 10th Jan.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP.	"MONMOUTHSHIRE"	On 23rd Jan.
LONDON & ANTWERP	"TEMBROKESHIRE"	On 3rd Feb.

All steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class
Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans.
Attention is directed to the moderate fares charged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1911.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	12th Jan. 1912	Saturday, 3rd Feb.
ST. ALBANS	9th Feb.	Saturday, 2nd Mar.
EASTERN	23rd Feb.	Saturday, 16th Mar.
ALDENHAM		

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful
supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
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SAN FRANCISCO TOYO KISEN KAISHA

TRANS-PACIFIC
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TRANS-CONTINENTAL
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

New Triple Screw Turbine Flyers—20 Knots Speed.
S.S. TENYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.
S.S. CHIYO MARU ... 21,000 tons.
S.S. SHIMO MARU ... 21,000 tons.

S.S. NIPPON MARU ... 11,000 tons. (INTERMEDIATE)
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS and
HONOLULU. Semi-tropical route—Daily tank bathing, cricket, baseball, dances and
free newspaper containing World's happenings by wireless.

WESTERN PACIFIC-DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

The T.K.K. lines connect at San Francisco with the palatial trains of the Western
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WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through Standard Sleepers.
Through Tourist Sleepers.
Dining Cars—Observation Cars.
Electric Lights—Electric Fans, Union Depots.
New lands, cities and scenes—hundreds of miles through the gorgeous scenery of the
Sierras—Feather River Canon—and the Royal Gorge of Colorado.
Convenient connections at Chicago with trains for New York Transatlantic Steamers
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When taking out Passage over the SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC-ROUTE ask for
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AND KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY-SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Jan.	JAPAN	First half of Jan.
TJITAROEN	JAPAN	First half of Jan.	JAVA	First half of Jan.
TJIBODAS	SHANGHAI	First half of Jan.	JAVA	First half of Jan.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of Jan.	JAPAN	First half of Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of Jan.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Jan.
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	First half of Feb.	JAPAN	First half of Feb.
TJIMAHU	JAVA	First half of March.	JAVA	First half of March.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for
a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports
on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375.
York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1912.



PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Mangarin, Hollo and Cebu	On 10th Jan., 4 p.m.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Mangarin, Hollo and Cebu	On 20th Jan., 4 p.m.

PHILIPPINES CARNIVAL FEBRUARY 3rd to 12th, 1912.
For sailing on January 30th, Special Reduced Rate, Hongkong-Manila and Return \$50.00
No Polltax.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HONGKONG 3rd January, 1912.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers,
PHILIPPINES S.S. CO. [13]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

(Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government.)
MONTHLY FAST DIRECT SERVICE TO TRIESTE.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUERZ AND PORT SAID.
S.S. "BOHEMIA," 7935 tons, will leave above on February 19th, 1912, at 5 p.m.
S.S. "AFRICA," 8840 tons, will leave above on March 19th, 1912, at 5 p.m.

TO SHANGHAI.
S.S. "BOHEMIA," 7935 tons, will leave above on February 5th, 1912, at 5 p.m.
Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Cabin and Stowage passengers. Cheap
rates, Hongkong-Trieste, Venice, £30 1st £35 2nd Class. No surtax, no tips, no inside
Cabins, excellent cuisine, Doctor, Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.

MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE.
S.S. "NIPPON," 13950 tons, will leave for YOKOHAMA and KODR via SHANGHAI
about January 19th, at 5 p.m.
S.S. "PERSIA," 12575 tons, will leave for TRIESTE, FUME and VENICE via SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUERZ, PORT SAID, about January
22nd, at 3 a.m.

These steamers are fitted with comfortable one class accommodation for saloon
passengers. Cheap rates, Hongkong-Trieste, Venice £43, surtax, excellent cuisine, Doctor,
Wireless Telegraphy.

ROUND THE WORLD TICKETS ARE ISSUED.
CARGO is taken at through rates to all ports in the Atlantic, the Levant and Black
Sea, also to North and South America. For information apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents,
Princes' Building. [155]

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	DATE OF SAILINGS
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ & MOJIKAWA	"YEDO"	7,200	About 7th February.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
ARTHUR NILSSON & Co.,
YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR.

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOSHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.
CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON E.C.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. S.S. Co.'s str. *Siberia* sailed from
San Francisco on the 19th ult. for Hongkong,
via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and
Manila, and is due to arrive here on the 19th
inst.

The P. M. S.S. Co. str. *China* sailed from
San Francisco on the 27th ult. for Hongkong,
via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and
Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on
the 23rd inst.

The P. M. S.S. Co. str. *Manchuria* sailed
from San Francisco on the 3rd inst. for Hong-
kong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki
and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hongkong
on the 3rd inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Chiyo Maru* will be de-
spatched from San Francisco on the 10th inst.
for Hongkong, and is due at this port on the
6th inst.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The G.M. str. *Prinz Waldemar* left Sydney
on the 16th ultimo, at 11 a.m., and may be
expected here on or about the 8th inst.

The E. & A. str. *St. Albans* left Sydney on
the 20th ult. for this port (via Queensland
Ports, Timor and Manila).

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of India*
arrived at Shanghai at 8.30 a.m. on the 2nd
instant, and left again at 7 p.m. same day for
Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 10
a.m. to-day.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Della* left
Singapore for this port on the 31st ult., at 6
p.m., with the outward English Mail, and is
due here to-morrow at about 6 a.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The L.G.M. str. *Goschen* carrying the German
Mail with dates from Berlin of the 15th ult.,
left Colombo on the 31st ult. a.m., and may be
expected here on or about the 11th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Apar str. *Siberia* left Singapore on the 30th ult., and may be expected
here today.

The Apar str. *Catherine* left Singapore on the 2nd inst. afternoon,
and may be expected here on or about the 8th
inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The N.Y.K. str. *Mahe Maru* (Calcutta Line)
left Singapore on the 29th ult., and is expected
here today.

The "Ben" Line str. *Bulwara* from Leith,
Middlebrook and London, left Singapore on the
30th ult. for this port.

The "Shire" Line str. *Carmichael* left
Singapore for Hongkong on the 1st inst., and
may be expected here on or about the 8th inst.

The str. *Cypri* left Singapore for this port
on the 30th ult., and may be expected here on
or about the 8th inst.

The Apar str. *Arcticon* Apar from Shang-
hai and Kobe left Moji on the 3rd instant
afternoon, and may be expected here on or
about the 8th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Shimo Maru* sailed from
Yokohama on the 2nd inst. for Hongkong, and
is due at Hongkong on the 9th inst.

The A. & M. Line str. *Karanga* passed the
Suez Canal on the 29th ult., and is due here on
the 28th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Kiyo Maru* sailed from
Honolulu on the 1st instant for Hongkong, and
is expected to arrive at this port on or about the
3rd inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Buyo Maru* sailed from
Coronel, Chile, for Hongkong on the 3rd inst.,
and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 25th
March.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS
EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on
Sale daily at the following Stalls:—
Kowloon BOOK STALL, Ferry Wharf
Messa. HUNG CHEONG, Haiphong Road

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON
AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DEVANIA	Brit. str.	—	W. R. Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Tomorrow, at Noon.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	DENIGSHUIS	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	SYRIA	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Fuass	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINT	On 29th Feb.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	BREILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Maass	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINT	On 11th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	DORTMUND	Ger. str.	k. w.	Boldt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINT	On 14th inst.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SAMHIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Roth	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINT	On 4th Feb.
HAVRE, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SUEBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Ross	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINT	On 10th Feb.
MARSHALL ISLANDS, &c.	AMIRIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Ernst	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINT	On 23rd Feb.
MASSILLON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	YU MARU	Jan. str.	—	R. Taketa	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINT	On 17th inst. at D'light
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Doinant	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINT	On 23rd inst.
MARSHALLS, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG, &c.	HIRANO MARU	Jan. str.	—	H. Frazer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINT	On 14th inst. at D'light
VICTORIA, H.C. & TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Stelir	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINT	On 9th inst.
VICTORIA, H.C. & TACOMA, via JAPAN, &c.	CANADA MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, H.C. & BEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 11 A.M.
NAPLES GENOA AGENS, GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON	AWA MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon
TRIESTE, FLORÉ, & Venice, via SINGAPORE, &c.	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 10th inst., at Noon
TRIESTE, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	PERSTIA	Aut. str.	—	F. v. Bhnz	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 22nd inst., at 3 A.M.
DOSTON & NEW YORK	BOHEMIA	Aut. str.	—	Chunak	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 19th Feb., at 5 P.M.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	BORE CARLE	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLASS LAFRAIR & Co.	About 12th inst.
VANCOUVER, B.C., SEATTLE, & PORTLAND, &c.	EMBERS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R.R. Co.	On 27th inst., at 7 A.M.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SUVERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGNE	Brit. str.	2 m.	W. Davison	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	Today, at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	PERSTIA	Brit. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 12th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	KIGRA	Aut. str.	—	—	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jan. str.	—	H. S. Smith	MELCHERS & Co.	On 27th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	H. Bremer	GIBR, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ROPIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	About 9th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jan. str.	—	M. Winckler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE via SHANGHAI	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Aut. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Noon
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Aut. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 14th Feb., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU	Jan. str.	—	F. L. Sommer	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN	Quick despatch
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN, CHILEAN via JAPAN	YAWATA MARU	Jan. str.	—	T. Schina	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at Noon
JAPAN	KIYO MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	TUJINGWONG	Dut. str.	—	Van D. Jalink	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KIUKANG	Dut. str.	1 m.	Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 11 inst.
SHANGHAI	TOSA MARU	Jan. str.	—	T. Sato	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 9th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	UKITA	Brit. str.	—	E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. B. Harris	MELCHERS & Co.	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI	HANGANG	Brit. str.	—	Spencer Wilde	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	A. Stewart	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at M'inst.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Am. Lord Jones	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI	GORDIN	Ger. str.	—	A. Allard	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINT	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI	SCOOTIA	Brit. str.	—	C. J. Coldwell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI & KOBE	LINAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. C. Williams	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 5th Feb., at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	JINSEY MARU	Jan. str.	—	M. Machida	ARTHUR NELSON & Co.	About 7th Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	AMERIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Feldmann	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN	Quick despatch
SHANGHAI	NAMSHANG	Brit. str.	—	G. M. B. Lake	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 7th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	B. HEMIA	Aut. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Y					

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR.
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.
THE Steamship

“DEVANHA,”
Captain W. R. Hickey, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY the 6th Jan., 1912, at NOON, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Co.'s s.s. “MOOMTAH,” 9,500 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, Tea and Cargo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the ss. "OCEANA" due in London on the 17th February, 1912.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1911. (1

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR
COAST).
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

On or about 12th Jan.
For Freight and further information, apply to
BODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1911. [1419]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI,
ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS,
to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIA, GULF,
RED SEA, BLACK SEA,
LEVANT, VENICE and
ADRIATIC PORTS).

**CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE.
VIA VANCOUVER**

AND
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, ST. JOHN, N.B., AND QUEBEC.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR VANCOUVER.		FOR LIVERPOOL.	
	1912		1912
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SAT, 27th Jan.		"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri, 23rd Feb	
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SAT, 24th Feb.		"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri, 22nd Mar	
"MONTEAGLE" SAT, 23rd Mar.		"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri, 19th Apr	
		From Quebec.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SAT, 20th Apr		"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri, 17th Apr	

THE direct route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Mail Express, and at ST. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's ATLANTIC "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe. All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the

Marconi Wireless apparatus.
 Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10
 " " Intermediate on Steamship " £43 " " £43.
 " " " " " " " " " " £43.
 First Class rate to London inclusive cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while
 crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.
 1.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" or 2nd Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates
 affording superior accommodation for that class.
 Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members
 of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the
 Service of China and Japan Governments. Full particulars of application from Agents.
 For further information Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. W. CHALROCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
 Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Dakota Pier.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILER
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCT
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

ON SALE

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日歷英中年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER
1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE
76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE
76TH CYCLE.

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ATIONAL, ELECTRICAL, AND

on and repair of Ships, Engines,

ing Stock, Bridges, and
neering, Iron and Wood Work
es. Hydraulic and Pneumatic

—
TON HYDRAULIC PRESSING

FOR CHAINS, WIRE ROPES, RIVETS
AND METAL SPECIMENS.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"TAKKOO"

the Town Office

FREE,
G, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,
Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and
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Electrical Drives, Hydraulic and Pneumatic
Tools, installed throughout the Works

GRAVING DOCK
75' x 85' x 34' 6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2 1/2 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels
up to 3,500 tons displacement, providing conditions
for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON CRAN. ELECTRIC OVERHEAD

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FOR CHAINS, WIRE ROPES, RIVETS
AND METAL SPECIMENS.

HONGKONG & ENGINEERING
LIMITED.
HONGKONG

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.
Dockyard Manager Mr. J. REID, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.
MANAGERS AND AGENTS

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER			Tons	CAPTAIN	FROM HONGKONG
TANGO	MARU	...	8,000	K. Kawan .	February 14th.
KAMO	"	...	9,000	F. L. Sommer	February 23th.
KIKI	"	...	7,000	K. Houna	March 13th.
NISHIMA	"	...	9,000	A. C. Moses.	March 27th.
KAGA	"	...	7,000	M. Hgino	April 10th.
ATSUTA	"	...	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th.
HITACHI	"	...	7,000	T. Yumawaki	May 8th.
MIYASAKI	"	...	9,000	T. Marai	May 22nd.

FOR SEATTLE.			
INABA	MARU	...	7,000
TAMBA	"	...	7,000
S. NUKI	"	...	7,000
AWA	"	...	7,000
INABA	"	...	7,000

S. Tomisaga	...	February 27th.
K. Noda	...	March 25th.
"	...	April 9th.
T. Iwizawa	...	April 23rd.
S. Tomisaga	...	May 21st.

For further information, apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

[12—13—]

Brunsviga

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Brunsviga

Calculates in 4 Seconds:

95876 x 3989 = 382,449,364.

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General Agent for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, 3RD FLOOR. TEL. No. 960.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1912.



Obtainable from Local

Stock at:
\$220.

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG,
4, Queen's Buildings,
Telephone No. 960.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1912.

[48-15]

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Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1912.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The *Empire of India*, with the Canadian and Siberian Mails, left Shanghai on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., at 7 p.m., and may be expected here today, at 10 a.m.

The *Delta*, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Sunday, the 31st ult., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at 6 a.m. This packet brings parcel mail closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 29th November, and for despatch overland on the 5th December.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow and Hongkong	Childar	Friday, 5th, 8.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	U.S.	Friday, 5th, 8.00 A.M.
Hongkong and Haiphong	Singap.	Friday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
(Taking Mails for Pakhoi)	Pheunghin	Friday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Singap.	S.M.S. Jaguar	Friday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Hongkong and Pakhoi	Haitan	Friday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
(By Courtesy of the Commander)		
Swatow		

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Macao
Singapore
Mojito
Mojito

Sui Tai
Shelago Maru
Kasaka Maru

Pakhoi and Haiphong
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
Latakia, Chertibon, Samarang, Sourabaya
and Macassar

Hongkong
Latakia
Tjilatjap

EUROPE, S.C. INDIA VIA TUNICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon.
Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the
time fixed for departure of the mail
Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in
time for the first clearance will be
included in this contract mail.)
The P.O. mail will be closed to-
day, at 5 P.M.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
Macao
Mojito

SHANGHAI
(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)

Swatow and Deli
Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai

Shanghai
(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow
Macao
Shanghai

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow
Macao
Shanghai

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow
Macao
Shanghai

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
Macao
Mojito

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
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Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
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Mojito

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
Macao
Mojito

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 4th.

ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.103
Bank Bills, on demand	1.103
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.103
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.103
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.103
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1.103
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	235
Credits, at 4 months' sight	240
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	191
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	45
Credits, at 60 days' sight	45
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	139
Bank, on demand	139
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	139
Bank, on demand	139
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	75
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	91
ON MANILA—	
On demand	91
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	91
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	91
ON HAIKONG—	
On demand	91
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	91
ON BANGKOK—	
Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.65
GOVERNMENTS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.65
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per oz.	\$56.40
BAR SILVER, per oz.	25

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces
Chinese	10 " "
Hongkong	20 " "
Hongkong	10 " "

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, JANUARY 4th, 1912.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASE.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$872, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	London £80.10/-
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.20, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$1
COTTON MILLS.—				
Woo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 83
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	Tls. 50	all	\$4, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 51
Latouche & Co. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 65
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 28
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$1	all	\$20
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$55, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$42, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$50	all	\$71, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 59
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$5.50, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	\$200	\$10	all	\$2.10
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$119
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	5,000	\$50	all	\$75
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$10, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$205, buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$18
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$5
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$190, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$129, buyers
China Trade Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.50	\$40	\$103
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	40,000	\$200	\$50	\$355, buyers
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 145
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$200	\$100	\$335, buyers
Yantai Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$212, @ Ex 75
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$101, buyers
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$64, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$30, buyers
Shanghai Land and Building Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 95
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$49, buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijne, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 70, sales
MINEING.—				
Société Française des Charbons du Tonkin	16,000	Ecs. 250	all	\$695
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$3.85, sales
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$11, sales
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$1.10
RAFFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$5, buyers
STAMPS.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$21
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$27, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$60, sal. 100s.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000 def.	\$1	all	\$0
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$27, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$17, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$22, sellers
STOCKS AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$4
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$43, buyers
Weismann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$10
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	all	\$300
RUBBER.—				
Para Rubber in London				4/4 per lb., quiet
Loans.				
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.
			VERNON & SYMTH, Share Brokers.	

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 6th Jan.—Boxing at the City Hall, 9 P.M.
Wednesday, 10th Jan.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Hongkong Jockey Club, at 12.30 P.M.

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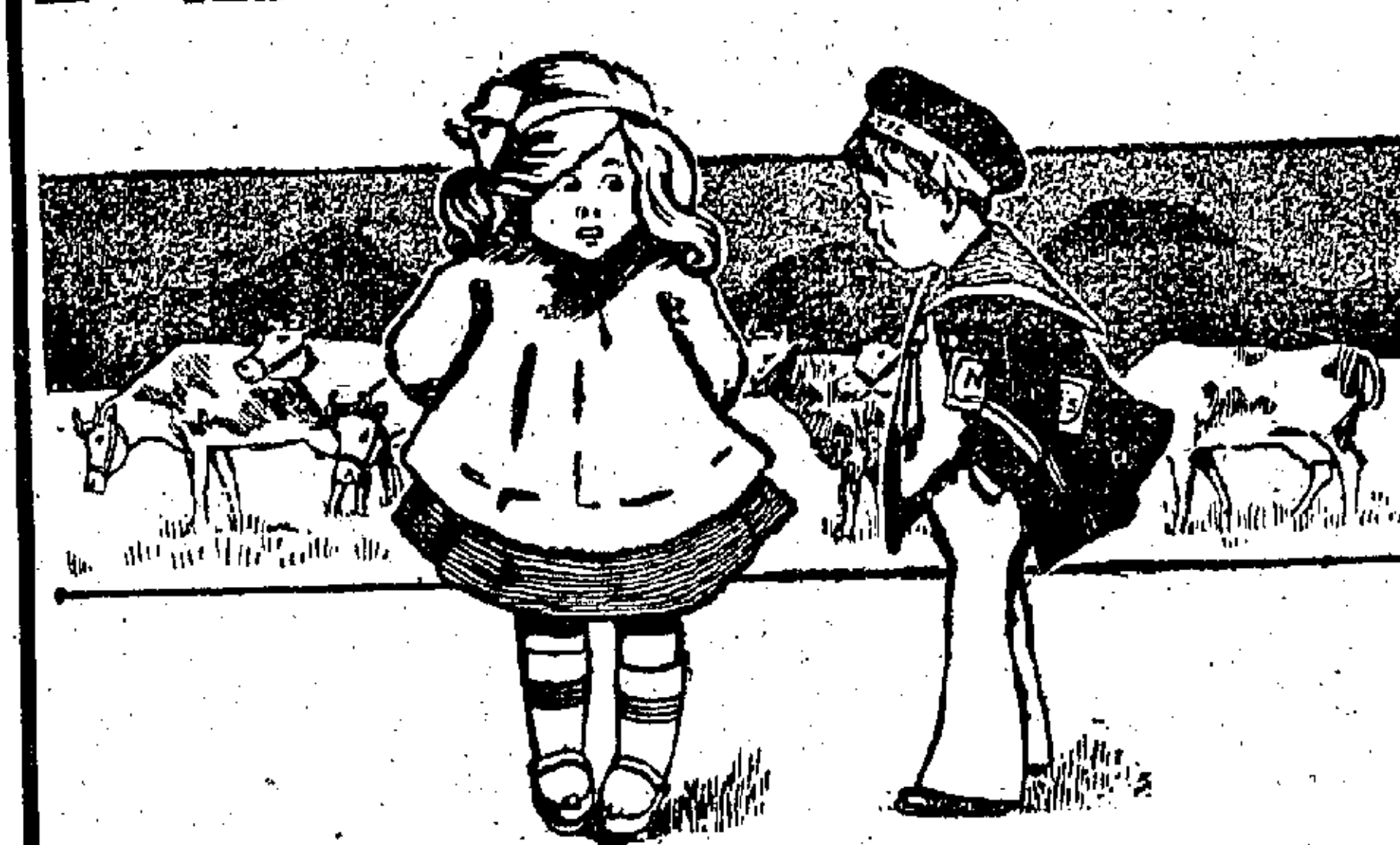
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